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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
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PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of
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required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.

12-Authorised Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
11-Fire Funds..... \$3,637,047
11-Life & Accident Funds..... 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account..... 122,230
\$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch..... \$2,381,455
Life and Annuity..... 2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,239
Other Receipts..... 475,940
\$5,338,298

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not to be used
for the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

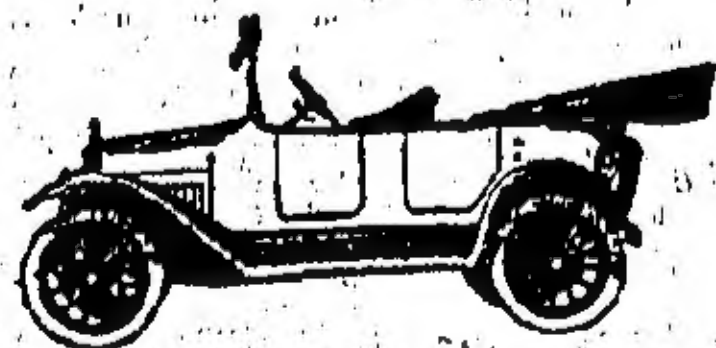
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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No Season ticket will be issued until
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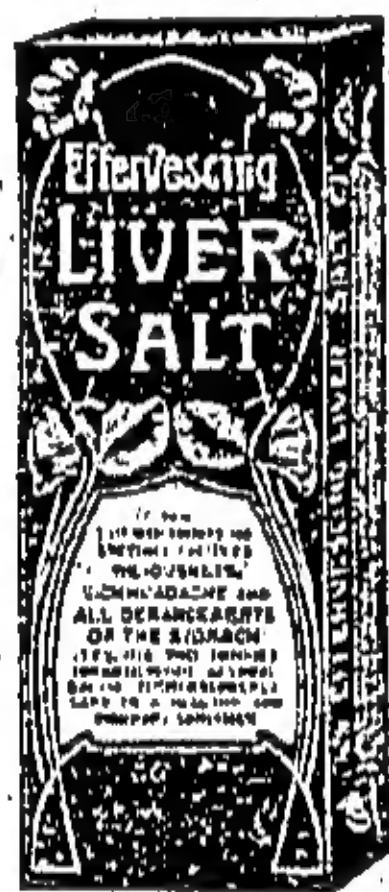
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THE GREAT BATTLE.

A SEVERE DEFEAT FOR THE ENEMY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

IMPORTANCE OF ALLIED SUCCESSSES

ENEMY HOPES FALSIFIED.

GERMAN TROOPS TOLD TO
AVOID COMPLETE DISASTER.

PARIS, July 22.

A Havas Agency message states:—
Following the re-crossing on the
Marne by the Germans on Friday
night, victory was won yesterday
when the Crown Prince's forces were
compelled to retreat precipitately from
Chateau Thierry, which city was re-occupied
by Allied troops at daybreak. The
region north-north-east of this place
has been cleared to the extent of
three or four miles. Marching
ahead with an even sequence of suc-
cess, indicating excellent organiza-
tion, the Allies again gained impor-
tant stretches of ground and, in addi-
tion to winning back Chateau
Thierry, made considerable advance
on both flanks of the Soissons-Marne-
Reims salient.

On the left Generalissimo Foch's
troops pushed well ahead astride the
Ourcq and reached the Soissons-
Chateau Thierry high road, which is
the main line of communication for
General von Boehm's armies, which
will now have to rely in two or three
third-rate roads a mile or so further
back.

The main railway line of supply
is also under fire. At many points
the advance is several miles, despite
the tremendous and furious efforts
of the Germans to hold it. The
value of this success will be more
apparent with the development of
operations.

On the right, between the Marne
and Rheims, the Allies met with
fierce opposition from troops, told off
to avoid the complete disaster that
would befall the Crown Prince's
armies if the defence broke down on
this flank. But, nevertheless, the
British with their French and Italian
contingents made appreciable advance
in the difficult country of Montagne-
de-Rheims and especially in the
Ardre Valley.

In order to better realize the
importance of the successes won by
the Allied troops, it may be interest-
ing to recall the articles published
by the German Press before the
Allied counter-offensive.

In the Berliner Tageblatt General
von Ardenne emphasized the fact
that there was no fear of the issue,
and the establishment of the Ger-
mans south of the Marne might be
considered definitive.

The Military editor of the Deutsche
Tages-Zeitung stated that the French
must definitely give up hope of
making the German troops re-cross
the Marne.

German papers to-day must regret
publishing such articles, which prove
that the Imperial troops suffered a
severe defeat.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, July 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There was hostile artillery firing
to the south of Arras and east of
Nieppe Forest.

A strong west wind and low clouds
on Sunday almost prevented flying,
but on a small part of the front
various targets were bombed, includ-
ing a railway station. A direct hit
was obtained on an ammunition
train.

Five hostile machines were brought
down. Four British machines are
missing.

Our night-fliers were able to raid
the Bully front. They dropped 13
tons of bombs on the railways at
Seclisy, Manin, Lille and Cambrai.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

POWDER AND ANILINE
FACTORIES HIT.

LONDON, July 22.

The Air Ministry reports:—
We dropped a ton of bombs on
rail sidings at Tannes and attacked
the Bulische aniline factory. Many
pool bursts were observed and a
large explosion was caused in the
factory.

South-eastward of Zweibrucken
we bombed three aerodromes.

Our low-fliers hit and brought to
a standstill five trains. We also
bombed and machine-gunned search-
lights and anti-aircraft guns.

All our machines returned.
"We attacked, on Monday, an im-
portant powder factory at Rottwell,
hitting a big shed, with the result
that several others blew up and the
fire was seen sixty miles away.
All our machines returned.

THE ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 22.

A French Eastern communique
states:—

To the north of the Devoll our
troops dashingly carried Austrian
positions, backed by the river Holla.
We captured 100 prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK
SMASHED.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communique states:—
"The enemy, at night-time, restricted
himself to counter-artillery work north
of the Ourcq and between the Marne
and Rheims, notably at Bois-de-Courton
and Bois-du-Roi."

Between the Ourcq and the Marne
we smashed up a powerful enemy
counter-attack in the regions of
Griaucelles and Bezaud Germain.
We maintained our positions every-
where.

ENEMY FIRELESSLY ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communique states:—
Under the double pressure of the
French and Americans operating between
the Ourcq and the Marne and the French,
who crossed the river between Fossey
and Chateaufort, the Germans were driven
back beyond the line, Bezaud Germain
to Mont St. Pers.

Chateau-Thierry is practically cleared
northwards.
Between the Marne and Rheims there
has been a most violent battle all day,
the French and British in conjunction
with the Italians tirelessly attacking
large enemy forces. We captured Ste.
Euphrasie and Bouilly and gained
ground in the Ardre valley.

The British in Courton and Roy
woods captured four guns and 400
prisoners, including 11 officers, of
whom two were colonels.
Despite a storm and low clouds on
the 20th, pilots brought down 11 German
aeroplanes. French and British bombers
dropped six tons of bombs on bivouac
convoys and concentrations. Aviator
Fouquet brought down seven machines
between the 18th and 19th, bringing up
his bag to 66.

AMERICANS CAPTURE 6,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 22.

An American communique, dated
yesterday, says:—
Between the Aisne and the Marne the
day brought fresh successes, the enemy
being forced to yield bitterly contested
positions.
We have captured in the past few
days over 6,000 prisoners, over 100
cannon and many machine-guns and
machine-guns.

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 588

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Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 588

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COULOMMIER CHEESE.

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BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

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When Father Favored the Parlor
(Don't go out with him to-night).

Wake up John Pull
(I'll lend you my best Girl).

Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Song on the Gramophone).

I never heard Father Laugh so much
(My Lass from Glasgow Town).

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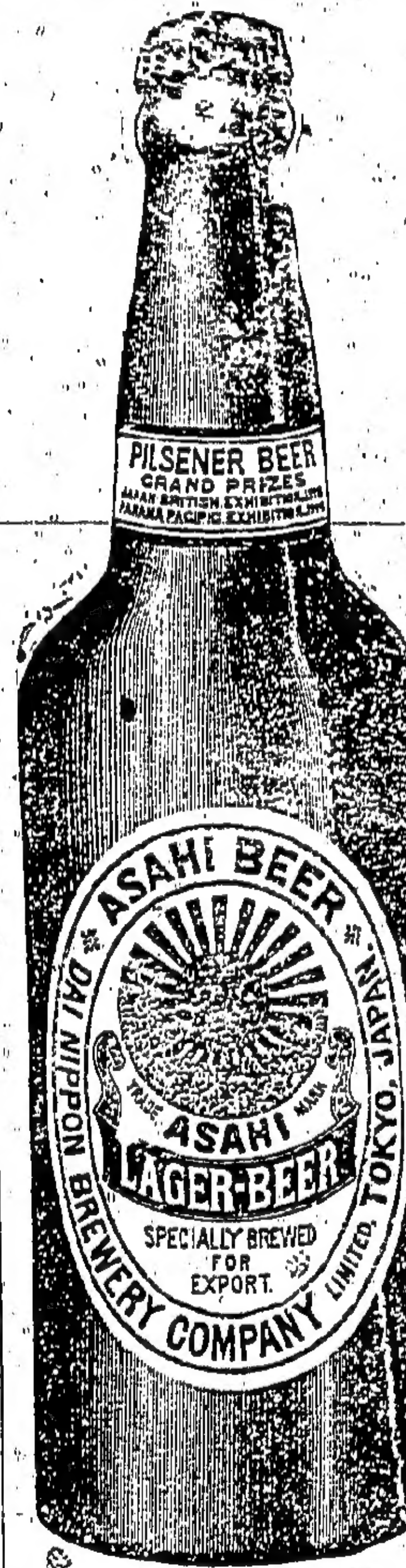
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THREE STRENGTHS.

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MEDIUM

& FULL.

PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut

for the

Pipe.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON RUSSIA.

WHY BOLSHEVISTS ARE OPPOSED TO JAPANESE ACTION.

The onward march of Germany in Russia, of which there is daily example, should surprise no one familiar with Hun methods of conquest. The complicated and onerous clauses of the peace treaty provide immediate pretext for continued invasion.

In proportion as Germany advances in the north or in the south, fears of the Bolsheviks for their own existence increase. This is the explanation of their opposition to Japanese intervention in Siberia. The field of their own activities in Great Russia is rapidly growing smaller; the Ukraine is inalienable. Presently only such regions as the Urals will be left. This last refuge would be threatened by a Japanese advance. Thus, the Bolsheviks are in danger of a Russo-Japanese pincher movement which would destroy the Russian Revolution, possessive, unconscious humour. That which is destroyed can no longer suffer destruction.

GRAIN AND BUTTER STORIES.

The Japanese, indeed, as the restorers of law and order, would be welcomed by the moderates in Russia; but, naturally, their presence in Siberia would hinder the Bolsheviks. Yet their guardianship is greatly needed for the vast stocks of grain which have accumulated in Western Siberia during the past four years. Unless our Eastern Allies protect these stocks, they will go to Petrograd and Moscow. In Western Siberia, also, immense quantities of butter, produced from the dairy region round Tobolsk, are stored in refrigerators. The Russian people, some little better off, but the need of it is some little better off, in Germany. (and of all fats) is pressing in Germany. Tobolsk, the residence of the ex-Tsar, is linked with the suggestion that the Japanese will be instrumental in liberating him and restoring the old regime. There is not the least reason for supposing any such thing.

But, unfortunately, this absurdity has circulated, particularly in America, where its effect has been to discourage the Japanese venture. America's love of liberty has been directly invoked to stay the hand of Japan in undertaking her paledstined work. Even President Wilson's admirably conceived message to the Soviets has been exploited by the Bolsheviks in the hope, possibly not groundless, that it will be followed by a monetary grant. The immediate effect of Mr. Wilson's benevolent gesture has been to create some cleavage of opinion, apparently, between Washington and Tokyo, which is to be regretted.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of



the little laxatives which accelerate digestion, gently stimulate the liver, dispel Constipation, Bloating, sick headaches.

Of all Chemists, 20 cents the pink, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 94 Sachem Road, Shanghai.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

PROVISIONS OF FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The Franco-German Agreement, for the exchange of prisoners, came into force on May 16. The most important provisions are as follows:-

1. All non-commissioned officers and men were to be repatriated, head for head and grade for grade, if they had been in captivity for 18 months.

2. Officers who had been in captivity for 18 months were to be interned in Switzerland head for head regardless of rank.

3. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men taken prisoners before November, 1916, and interned in Switzerland on the ground of ill-health, were, with certain exceptions, to be repatriated without regard to rank or number.

4. Invalids were to be repatriated or interned in Switzerland under the Berne Agreement of March 15, 1918.

The Agreement, Lord Newton said in the House of Lords, applied to Belgians captured by Germans and Germans captured by Belgians. As for civilians, all were to be repatriated, whatever their age and sex. Civilians interned in Switzerland were to be repatriated, but were not to be employed in any military service at the front, on the lines of communication, within occupied enemy territory, or within the territory of an Allied State. The transfer of civilians was to be completed within six months.

He told the House that the action of the French Government had come upon the British Government as a surprise, and declared that it was not incumbent upon the British Government to adopt an exactly similar procedure.

Lord Salisbury gave expression to what was obviously the general feeling by declaring that public opinion would be greatly dissatisfied if French prisoners could be exchanged in large numbers and nothing of the kind were done on the British side.

Lord Newton, in a second speech, stated that the number of British civilian prisoners of war in Germany at the present time was 3,750, of whom about 2,600 were seamen. The number of German civilians remaining in this

country was about 21,000. He estimated that, if the Germans could be persuaded to exchange not only the combatants of 1914-1915, but the civilians, the number on each side would work out fairly equally. For himself, he said frankly that the sooner this matter was concluded the more he would rejoice.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

During a discussion in the House of Lords on conscientious objectors, Lord Peel said the Home Office were considering whether these men could not be allowed some further mitigation of punishment. He did not wish, however, to hold out any hope that after undergoing a limited term of imprisonment they would be free to go back to civil life. Only those who had failed to satisfy the tribunals that they were conscientious objectors or those who refused to do any kind of work of national importance were punished.

664,000 GERMANS "MISSING."

Amsterdam, April 27.—According to today's "Vorwärts," General von Wisberg stated in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday that on March 31 last the number of men reported missing had reached a total of 664,104. Of this number 236,676 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England, and 157,000 in Russia and Rumania, while most of the others [151,428] could be regarded as dead.

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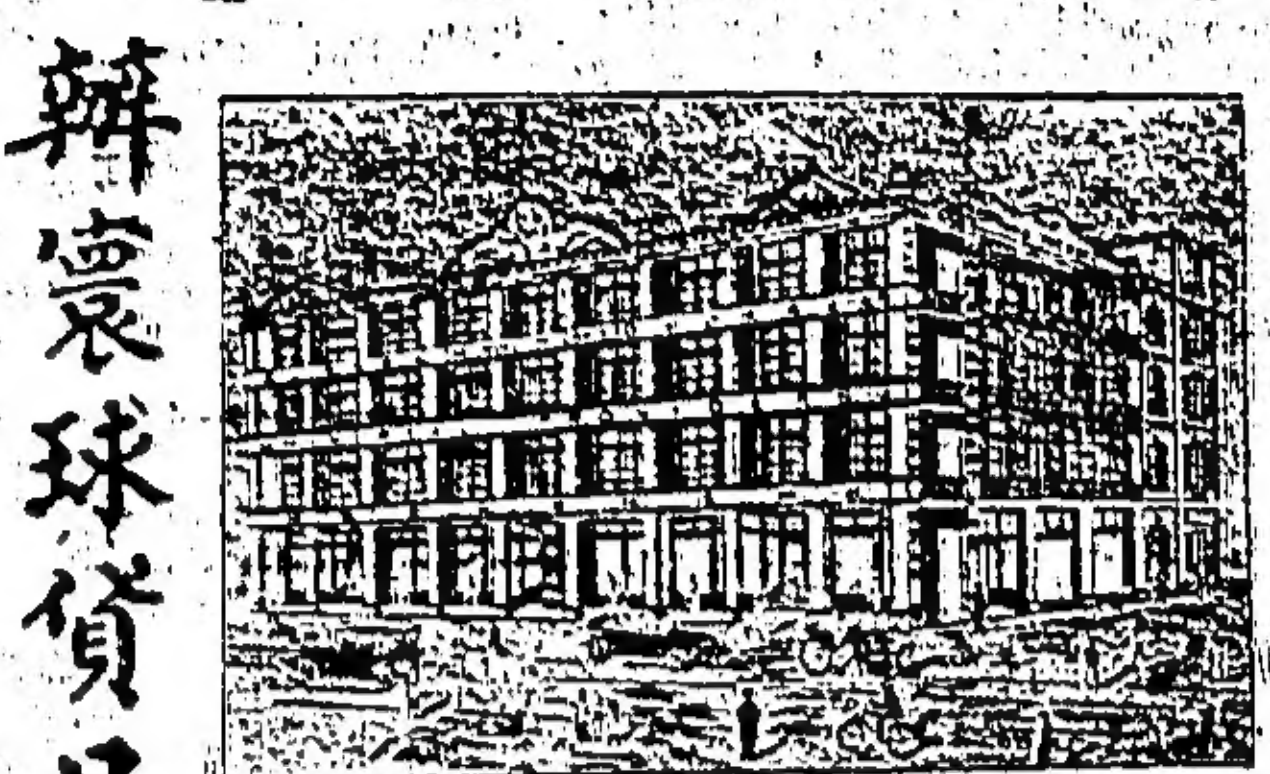
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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SHELL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	NEAPS
1. WLOOY					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	120	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	570	100	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	550	100	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250	40	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220	40	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
TALUKOY					
Consolidated Dock	440	60	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	420	60	10	7' 6"	2 ft.
Laport Dock	420	60	10	7' 6"	2 ft.

R. M. DYER, R.S. M.L.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 518.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY.

the 25th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TWO MOTOR BICYCLES.

4-1 H.P. Wharf, new tyres, 1918 model.
3-1 H.P. Royal Enfield T-1 in Cylinder, 1917 model.
(Owner leaving for the Front).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 617

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY.

the 25th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

WINE and SPIRITS, &c., as follows:

Claret, Blackberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Richards' Brandy, Old Tom Gin, Whisky, Brandy, 18 years old, &c., &c.

And a number of cases of BEER.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 614

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY.

the 26th July, 1918, at 3.00 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

LADY'S SIDE SADDLE by Sower,

together with head gear, patent stirrup, &c., in very good condition.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 617

(Continued on page 8.)

KODAKS

and FILMS,

PLATES

and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL, Ltd.

or by mail order.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Military Service Committee, consisting of the Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow representatives and H. M. Military Attaché, Peking, were to start their sitting at Shanghai on Monday or Tuesday of this week.

Upon information furnished by the Portuguese Consulate, a Chinese was arrested and brought up in the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week charged with forging and selling certain Macao lottery tickets known as the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Macao. The accused, when arrested at the premises of Messrs. Maitland and Co., had also 25 other tickets, also thought to have been forged, in his possession. He admitted to the police that he had obtained the tickets from a Chinese shop in the city. As a result the shop was raided and 400 forged Macao lottery tickets were found and the manager had been arrested by the city authorities.

A considerable controversy has arisen over the Government's proposal to enforce the regulations for the collection of income tax which were drawn up and adopted some time ago. The Government at first intended to collect the tax from members of Parliament and Government officials as an experiment, but the Ministry of Finance now contends that the first levy should be made on salt merchants, bankers, etc., strictly in accordance with the regulation and, anyway, even if salt merchants and bankers are at present exempted, the tax should be collected from the members of the staffs of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, who, although not classed as Government officials, may practically be considered as such.

The premises of the former German Medical and Engineering College in French town, Shanghai, closed down by the French police authorities on account of alleged existence of German propaganda work, is being utilized as an experimental laboratory for the improvement of agriculture in China. This has been established under the direction of the International Committee on the Improvement of Sericulture in China. The superintendent is an Italian expert especially employed for the purpose. A school for Chinese will soon be established in connection with the laboratory. It will be open to students of high school standing who are interested in the silk trade. They will be sent to various parts of China upon their graduation to teach the producer how to improve his output.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Douglas Campbell, C.M.G., General Adviser to the Government of Johore, has given rise to some changes in the upper rungs of the official ladder in the Straits Settlements. Mr. William Peell, President of the Municipal Commissioners, Penang, is going to Singapore to be President of the Municipal Commissioners in succession to Mr. F. J. Hallifax, who has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Campbell as General Adviser.

To take up a commission in the Chinese coolie battalion in France, Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, the well-known explorer and naturalist, has travelled from China, and is now in London. Mr. Sowerby will be engaged in connection with the Shanghai Relief Expedition in 1911, when he led a party of Europeans into North China to rescue some missionaries. For the last ten years he has been exploring North China and Manchuria. His father, the Rev. Arthur Sowerby, has been a missionary in North China for the last 35 years, and was tutor to the sons of Yuan Shi Kai.

We learn with deep regret, which will, we are sure, be shared by all his numerous friends, of the death of Captain Alcock, Captain of the *Albatross* for about a year in 1916-1917, who lost his life by the torpedoing, on the high seas, of the steamer of which he was in command. Genial, warm-hearted and generous, he never failed to make himself popular with all who knew him, and his name must be added to the long list of those brave merchant-seamen who have been so wantonly and foully murdered by a nation who, by their crimes have alienated themselves, we hope, for ever from our friendship, sympathy and intercourse.—*North British Herald*.

Mr. Julian Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché and American Red Cross Organizer for China, has gone to Vladivostok on Red Cross business. Mr. Arnold's trip is made on instructions from Washington and he will be chiefly occupied with collecting information regarding the refugee situation at the northern port. He will also survey the situation as it affects the American sailors and marines in the port with a view to Red Cross conveniences if necessary. Mr. Arnold stated that he did not think the investigation was ordered on the possibilities of military activities about Vladivostok, but thought that it was chiefly on account of the refugees. He expects to return shortly.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ROWDYISM AT THE GRAND HOTEL.

Swend Osterburg, a Swede, was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with damaging the property of the Grand Hotel, and also with assaulting a member of the Middlesex Regiment. Defendant pleaded guilty to the first charge, but denied the second.

Sergeant Blackman said that he was asked to withdraw the second charge as the complainant believed that it was not the defendant who had struck him. The charge was accordingly withdrawn. In connection with the first charge, Mr. Reichmann, manager of the Hotel, said that defendant had been drunk. There were several people in the Hotel at the time and defendant became rowdy and commenced to fight. One of them tried to hold him down and defendant assaulted him. A general uproar ensued. Defendant broke two marble tables, one chair, a small table and several mirrors by throwing bottles at them. Witness claimed \$30 as compensation for the damage done to the Hotel property.

Sergeant Blackman said that defendant was a seaman and his ship was expected to leave early this morning, but owing some trouble on board the sailing was delayed.

Mr. Wood suggested that complainant and defendant should appear before the Captain Superintendent of Police and arrive at an amicable settlement. This was agreed to by both parties.

Later, Sergeant Blackman informed his Worship that defendant had offered to pay \$40 compensation, and that complainant had agreed. Mr. Wood said if the amount was paid the charge against him would be withdrawn.

SEQUEL TO BELCHERS STREET FIRE.

A coolie was charged with stealing four panes of glass from a portion of a house destroyed by the recent fire at Belchers Street, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning.

Defendant said that another man gave him the glass, and while he was taking it away he was arrested.

Inspector Macdonald said that defendant took the watchman to a house in Belchers Street and pointed at the glass, he alleged, gave him the glass. Later this man disappeared and no trace of him could be found.

In the witness box the district watchman denied that he informed Inspector Macdonald about the second man who had disappeared. Inspector Macdonald maintained that he did.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

His Worship then charged the district watchman with perjury, and fined him \$10, with the alternative of 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DUMPING RUBBISH ON THE PRAYA.

A Chinese contractor was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with dumping rubbish on the Praya.

Sergeant Blackman said that in spite of the fact that the P.W.D. refused to issue permits to contractors to dump rubbish on the Praya they persisted in doing it. In the present case over 40 tons of sand were dumped on the Praya, causing a general obstruction to traffic for several hours.

The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$20.

STOLEN LIQUOR.

In Mr. Wood's Court a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 4 bottles of Three Star Brandy, 2 bottles of gin, and 1 bottle of Highland Scotch Whisky, valued at over \$16.

Defendant said that he purchased these from a marine hawk for \$3.50, but the man had subsequently disappeared.

Sergeant Blackman said that in his opinion the liquor had been stolen from a compradore's shop in the neighbourhood of the Central Market. His enquiries had proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$10 or 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIMUM CONCEALED IN BOOTS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of opium valued at \$75.

Defendant said he purchased it at Singapore.

Revenue Officer Clarke said the opium was found concealed in defendant's boots.

Mr. Wood fined him \$350.

The Chinese Government has decided to appoint a Minister to the Vatican and it is understood that Mr. Tsai Chen-ching, the Minister at Madrid, will be appointed to the new post.

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

MR. HASHIM KHAN DECORATED.

Yesterday evening His Excellency the Governor at Government House invested Mr. Hashim Khan (who is on the staff of the Post Office), with the insignia of the title of Khan Sahib, which was conferred on him by H.E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Chelmsford) in January, in recognition of his meritorious services to the British Government.

The ceremony was witnessed by many prominent citizens of the Colony, the Indian community being strongly represented in the assembly. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G., Major-General Ventris, Commodore Gurney R.N., Sir William Rees Davies, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., Major Morgan, Ardoine and Cassell, Captain Harris, Subadar Bhagat Singh, Subadar Pala Singh, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan H.K.P.R., and others.

His Excellency received the guests in the drawing room at 5.30 and when all had assembled, led the way to the drawing room where the ceremony took place. When His Excellency had taken his seat on the sofa, Mr. Hashim Khan entered the room accompanied by Mr. F. C. Jenkins (Honorary A. D. C.) and Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Postmaster General), preceded by Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C., carrying the insignia on a velvet cushion. The decoration is a six-pointed star of silver, inscribed with enamel. In the centre is embossed H.M. the King-Emperor's head, surrounded by a circle bearing the words "Khan Sahib." On the reverse side is the inscription, "Hashim Khan, 1st January, 1918."

His Excellency addressed the new Khan Sahib as follows:—

Khan Sahib Hashim Khan.—It is my privilege to present to you the insignia of the title of Khan Sahib, which was conferred on you by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 1st of January last. Apart from the question of your individual services which have earned you this distinction, it is a special pleasure to me to do honour to a member of a family which is already well-known for its loyalty to the British Government. You are one of five brothers all of whom are serving the Government—two in the Army and three in the Civil Service. I would refer in particular to your brother, the Honourable Captain Ajmal Khadi, who has won for himself the high position of Captain in His Majesty's Indian Army, and the Indian Order of Merit (the equivalent of the English Victoria Cross), and who has recently been elevated to the dignity of a seat on the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India. This record of loyalty and good service you have worthily emulated here in Hongkong, although it has not fallen to you to serve the Government in a military capacity. Happily for this Colony, we have had our periods of anxiety due to machinations of disaffected persons on the other side of the Pacific. At such times it has been of no little assistance to the Government of this Colony to be able to count upon the co-operation, good-will and advice of members of the Indian community. From among those who have been most eager to support the Government, your name was singled out for submission to the Viceroy of India, with the result that His Excellency has been pleased to confer on you the honourable title of Khan Sahib in recognition of your good services. In this way honour has been done to you and through you to the whole Indian community. Besides these special services, I have noted with pleasure your record of good service in your civil capacity and in the ranks of the Police Reserve, and I desire to draw special attention to the fact that this is the first occasion in the history of the Colony that an Indian decoration has been bestowed on an Indian member of the Hongkong Civil Service. In investing you with the honourable insignia of the title conferred on you, it remains only for me to congratulate you warmly and to hope that you may long be spared to enjoy this honour and to win further distinction in the service of Government. You have been blessed with three sons; I feel sure that in due course they will follow in your footsteps.—(Applause.)

His Excellency then invested Mr. Hashim Khan with the insignia and cordially shook hands with him.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WHERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, or a diarrhoea, or a cholera, or a dysentery, or a fever, or a headache, or a toothache, or a neuralgia, or a rheumatism, or a sciatica, or a lumbago, or a myalgia, or a neuritis, or a polyneuritis, or a neuropathy, or a neurosis, or a psychosis, or a somnambulism, or a catalepsy, or a trichinosis, or a toxoplasmosis, or a malaria, or a typhoid, or a cholera, or a dysentery, or a diarrhoea, or a fever, or a headache, or a toothache, or a neuralgia, or a rheumatism, or a sciatica, or a lumbago, or a myalgia, or a neuritis, or a polyneuritis, or a neuropathy, or a neurosis, or a psychosis, or a somnambulism, or a catalepsy, or a trichinosis, or a toxoplasmosis, or a malaria, or a typhoid, or a cholera, or a dysentery, or a diarrhoea, or a fever, or a headache, or a toothache, or a neuralgia, or a rheumatism, or a sciatica, or a lumbago, or a myalgia, or a neuritis, or a polyneuritis, or a neuropathy, or a neurosis, or a psychosis, or a 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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

EXTRAORDINARILY BITTER FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 22. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at eleven o'clock yesterday evening, says:—

The fighting at Montagne-de-Reims was extraordinarily bitter. Highland and North County troops sent into the battle yesterday were again heavily engaged to-day and they further progressed despite the masses of German reinforcements, and captured Saint Euphrasie and Babilly.

Between the Aisne and the Marne our progress was more rapid. North of the Ourey we crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road at several points, but the enemy is defending Soissons most obstinately. South of the Ourey where the enemy is pressed from the West and South by the French, who have crossed the river Rail, the retreat is still more rapid.

The line now runs through the villages of La Croix, Giselles and Epila, making an advance of five miles from the West and three from the South. The French infantry stormed the heights east of La Croix and Giselles.

We took, in enemy positions south of the Marne, 400 machine-guns and 100 cannons.

It is evident that the enemy means to cling to the last to both flanks of the present line, straightening it if necessary. With his left in Montagne-de-Reims and his right on the plateau above Soissons he could still present a formidable defensive front on the great plateau running south-east from the Aisne between the Vesle and Crise Rivers.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO DISGUISE DISASTER.

LONDON, July 22. The newspapers expose the absurdity of the German apologies for re-crossing the Marne and remark that the furious and foolish attempts to disguise the disaster are the most significant and welcome signal that could be made from Berlin at this particular moment, for a grave defeat has been imposed on the enemy, who dare not, for both political and military reasons, contemplate failure. What was the delightful theory that the Germans had accomplished their purpose is the fact that the Crown Prince is fighting most furiously between the Marne and Rheims, ruthlessly sacrificing his rear-guards to prevent a rout. It is suggested that General Ludendorff's arrogant under-valuation of the Allied offensive powers is due to his belief of the nonsense recently published in Germany about General Foch and his reserves.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS' CONTINUED PROGRESS.

[HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 20. Despite fierce resistance, the French and American troops continued to progress yesterday between the Aisne and the Marne, wresting from the enemy a large number of highly important positions.

The count of prisoners and material is not yet complete and the figure given will be higher than that given in the communiqué, when the exact number of captives from all sectors is known.

Yesterday's gains were made in the face of a desperate defence by a powerfully reinforced enemy. After the first day's surprise the German Command rushed up bodies of reserves nightly to the danger zone, which spread out along the whole battle-front, to stiffen the breaking line of badly battered Divisions, reeling under the blows of the French and American troops. But even this array of fresh troops could not withstand the Allied onslaught nor could determined counter-attacks dislodge the French and Americans from the ground gained on Thursday. The plateau dominating Soissons on the south-west, in the Soissons and Chateau regions, were firmly held, while on the centre of the Allied line a fresh advance of several kilometres is reported. On the right flank, the plateau north-west of Bonnes and the height north of Courchamps were brilliantly stormed and won. The operations on both flanks of the Marne salient, with their important results, have completely stopped the enemy's activity, on the Marne and Champagne fronts.

General Foch's move not only stopped the march on Epernay, but relieved the pressure on this centre for a brilliant counter-attack early yesterday. The enemy was hurled back to a considerable distance. Progress was made also at several points north of the Marne on the Montagne-de-Reims front.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE MARNE.

PARIS, July 21.

Just as his brilliant Lieutenant-Hotzendorf has been obliged to re-cross the Piave in disorder, Ludendorff has just re-crossed the Marne under the pressure of French troops.

The first reason why the Germans lost the strip of ground stretching over 19 kilometres, which they had succeeded in occupying on the south bank of the river at the price of most costly sacrifices, is the French and American counter-attack on the right flank of the enemy between the Aisne and Marne. The advance made was so efficient that it threatened the German line of communication by rail and road, and made the re-occupying of the hostile troops most difficult. Besides, the series of local

attacks, after checking the enemy advance, rendered the French masters of the heights dominating the German position and continually exposed them to artillery fire. Finally, the steady activity of our batteries and aviation in ceaselessly shelling the banks of the Marne at all places where the enemy threw bridges across made them untenable for the German Divisions shut in on the left bank almost without communication with the great mass of the army. Since July 17, no transport has been able to pass from one bank to the other. Unable to advance, their positions dangerously threatened on their right bank flank, pressed on the left, crushed by our shells and on the point of running short of food and ammunition, the Divisions which had been destined to capture Epernay and Châlons had only one chance of escape left, which was to beat a retreat. This they began on the night of the 19th-20th, but, attention being drawn to the clouds of smoke spread on the Marne to try to mask their movements, a terrible fire broke forth over their divisions. It was under a shower of shells and a rain of bullets from machine-guns, which broke down the bridges and covered both banks of the Marne with projectiles, the Germans losing in dead more than fifty per cent. of their effectives, that they were able to carry out their evacuation.

HYDRA HEADS OF ENTENTE RESERVES.

SIGNIFICANT MAIL FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.

The *Haarlemsche* referring to the Allied counter-offensive, contains the following significant passages: "Victories in attack and defence have so far been the justification for the German people continuing to entertain strong hopes. What is now happening on the Western Front is assuredly calculated to bring those people to their senses who represented the German summer campaign of 1918 as a grandiose military phenomenon, ending with the complete re-take of the enemy. Despite all his victories, Germany still fights against material and numerical superiority. Our initiative too has to be daily re-born and the hydra heads of the Entente reserves to be daily cut off. All our victories are the victories of a defender."

SWEDISH PRESS COMMENT.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.

For once the pro-German Swedish press does not attempt to minimize the importance of the Allied advance. Enormous headlines in the Stockholm *Dagbladet* and *Svenska Dagbladet* declare that the German reserves are increasing. The *Indagningen*, carefully reviewing the position, says the German re-crossing of the Marne marks "the complete relinquishment of the great offensive and admits failure. All the abortive explanations from Berlin cannot alter the fact that nobody will credit the statement that the German High Command has achieved its aim. On the other hand, the importance of the success of the French counter-offensive cannot be estimated by territory won alone. The 'elastic defence' which the Germans claimed as their speciality has been applied by the French in Champagne, whereas the Germans entirely forgot their own methods."

SPANISH OPINION.

LONDON, July 22.

The *Times* Correspondent at Santander says the failure of the German offensive has definitely affected Spanish opinion, and many ardent Germanophiles are beginning to waver.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, July 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We gained ground yesterday, south-eastward of Hebuterne.

We, in conjunction with the French, carried out a successful minor enterprise at night-time southward of Villers Bretonneux and captured a few prisoners and machine-guns.

Our raiding parties entered trenches at night-time at Neuville Vitasse, Colonne-sur-la-Lys and northward of Baillul and brought back prisoners.

We repulsed a hostile raid on Baillul.

TIBET REYOLTS AGAINST CHINESE.

LONDON, July 22.

The *Times* Correspondent at Peking, telegraphing on July 19, says that Tibet has revolted against the Chinese. As the Central Government is unable to finance the frontier forces, it is impossible for the latter to withstand the Tibetan advance.

An armistice has been arranged.

THE ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

CAVALRY CHARGE AERODROME.

LONDON, July 22.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent at Valona, telegraphing on the 17th inst., says that during the Italian advance in Albania 500 cavalry men charged an aerodrome with drawn sabres.

The astounded airmen and mechanics surrendered without resisting.

AUSTRIANS SHOOT 300 CZECHS.

LONDON, July 22.

The *Times* Correspondent says the Austrians have, apparently, shot 300 Czechs captured on the Piave, who formerly belonged to the Austrian Army.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.

A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned. It is anticipated that Count Czernin will form a new Cabinet.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

LONDON, July 22.

The Admiralty reports that by a happy coincidence on the same day that the Allies drove back the Germans across the Marne, the British destroyer *Marne* sank a German submarine.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 22.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver Report says:—

The price is unchanged and the tone is robust. The Shanghai exchange has eased to 4.81.

AUSTRALIA'S WORK IN MALAYA.

ROMANCE OF DREDGING.

Australia is deeply interested in the exploitation of the Malay and Siam tin fields. Within recent years companies have been formed having authorised capitals totalling £1,190,000, of which only £975,000 has been called up. English concerns working in the same districts have nominal capitals amounting to £1,000,000, of which £200,000 has been subscribed, says the *Sunday Sun* (Sydney).

Australian shareholders have been fortunate since the start of the industry several years ago. Stocks have moved up rapidly on the exchanges, and ten ventures out of the 15 quoted on the Sydney Exchange have returned in either dividends or bonuses £41,950, besides having established big reserve funds.

The inauguration of the bucket-dredging in South-West Siam reads like a romance. The increase in the price of the metal less than eight years ago caused considerable consternation among the tin manufacturers of the Commonwealth. The outlook was gloomy in the extreme. Factory profits fell to a minimum, and even they were subject to the risk of absorption owing to the excessive packing costs. Though the present price of this indispensable metal has reached a record of £300 per ton, huge profits, have accrued from an enterprise founded primarily by the tin manufacturers of the Commonwealth.

PROMISING WORK.

The tin-dredging industry in Siam dates from the visit of a commercial man sent by the Siaman tin manufacturers to represent their interests and vend their goods in the Chinese Empire, the Philippine Islands, and the Malay Peninsula. The economic results of his peregrinations through Asia were the foundation of the Tongkah Harbour Dredging Co., and sundry subsidiary concerns.

In connection with his commercial commission, the agent, not early into intimate relations with Sir Bee, then High Commissioner of the South-West Province of Siam, who suggested that he should inspect the vast areas of tin-bearing country in the vicinity of Tongkah. He did so, and discovered that the natives and Chinese were working alluvial deposits which lost themselves in the waters of the harbour. His knowledge of the industry in Siam was not in good stead. He at once secured a concession embracing the whole of the waters of Tongkah Bay. Returning to England, Captain Miles induced Messrs. Jones and Peacock, two of the firms of tin manufacturers, to purchase the high price of the metal was a factor in the business, to promote a syndicate for the purpose of exploiting the Tongkah deposits. This syndicate was named the "T.L.L." the trade name of Jones' factory products, and the whole of the money was loaned by the people interested in the industry.

SIN SEE—FINANCIAL.

While negotiating for the concession over Tongkah Bay, the syndicate was confronted by what looked insurmountable obstacles. Sin Bee was a financier of singularly high attainments, and took full advantage of the prerogatives of his position. The royalty exacted by the Siam Government was insufficient compensation, in his opinion, and he refused to endorse the Tongkah concession unless the syndicate undertook to construct a huge breakwater in the harbour at a cost of £500,000. The proved richness of the deposits of tin in the bay induced the syndicate to subscribe to Sin Bee's stipulations. At a later stage, when dredging was in full swing, the syndicate was able to divest itself of this onerous responsibility by a payment of £25,000, spread over a period of seven years.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

More than one half the world's production of tin comes by the way of the Straits Settlements. The area embraced includes the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. In other words, that part of the Empire known as the Malay Peninsula is now estimated to produce not less than 60,000 tons of tin annually. Bolivia comes next in importance, and then Cornwall and Australia, so that the Empire has a considerable hold on the output. This, more especially as the great bulk of the steadily-increasing Bolivian tin output goes directly to England for final treatment.

HEAVY U-BOAT LOSSES.

London, June 2.—Italian naval officers state that owing to the success of the anti-submarine measures, no Austrian submarine is now encountered. They expressed the opinion that if the Entente published the number of enemy submarines destroyed, the figures would astound the world, especially the German people, who have been violently boasting of their successes in the North Sea had accounted for many German submarines.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles speedily and safely. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

FUTURE OF RUSSIAN ROUBLES.

A PROBLEM AFTER THE WAR.

A question will arise when the war is over as to the value of different issues of Russian roubles. (Writes a correspondent in the *Yand Kuo Shu*). The present quoted value of the rouble is about 112 cents, whereas the par value is about 513 cents.

The general view of the subject is that a rouble is a rouble, no matter when, how or by whom issued, and that they should all be treated by the Russian Government when the war is over as of equal value. It would seem, however, that this view of the case is open to objection, and that there is a very wide difference in value.

The roubles issued under the Tsar were put out by the *de facto* Government recognised by every Power in the world as to its sovereign right on all financial questions. While the Kerensky roubles may be open to question, it would seem plain that the paper roubles issued by the Bolshevik insurgents should stand on an entirely different basis.

This so-called Government is not recognised by Russia nor by any nation not even by Germany, which is now fighting it. It would follow, therefore, that if the Bolshevik regime collapses its edicts, laws, and paper issues would all collapse with it, its authority being assumed and not accepted.

If this results the money issued by it would be a mere personal issue, and somewhat in the category of the counterfeit.

The stand may therefore be taken, when normal times resume, that the paper money issued by the Tsar's Government is good while that issued by the Bolshevik insurgents is worthless.

This would seem to be the logical view, but the matter will become of great importance. That there should be a large difference in the present value of these different issues of roubles would seem evident.

SIEMENS BROTHERS.

Rumours having been circulated to the effect that the enemy-owned shares in Siemens Bros. and Co., Ltd. had been purchased by the British Metropolitan Westinghouse group, a full statement appears in the *Birmingham Daily Post* of May 3rd denying that the report has any foundation, and stating the facts in the following terms:—

The actual shares in Siemens Bros. has not been sold by the Public Trustee, and is not for sale, but certain shares in the company which before the war were held in Germany, were vested in the Public Trustee, and these only have been sold. After prolonged negotiations, these were recently transferred to a group of English financiers, but not to persons having any connection with the Westinghouse Co. or the Metropolitan or any of the allied companies. The financial group who have bought the shares from the Public Trustee are a syndicate represented by Messrs. C. Birch, Crisp and Co., of London. The board has been reconstituted, and the directors are now:—

Wm. Bull, M.P. (chairman of J.V. Singer and Sons), Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bart. M.P. (director of the Barry Railway Co. and chairman of several colliery undertakings), Lord Cullinborough (a director of A. Barrag and Co. and other firms), Mr. G. Mare Ritchie (chairman of the Blandford Co., Ltd., the Barry, Hematite Steel Co. and others), Mr. J. H. Thomas (stock broker, Cardiff, a director of upwards of 20 companies), and Mr. G. Chauvin (manager of the West India and Panama Telegraph Co.).

It was recently stated in the House of Commons by Sir Albert Stanley that no company had been formed for purchasing the shares, and it may be further added that the articles of association are now in such a form that the control of the company can only be vested in British subjects. The Public Trustee required an assurance before the sale that the purchasers would carry on the business as in the past, and this was given. The company was registered in December, 1893, to take over the business of telegraph engineers, etc., of Messrs. Siemens Bros. The capital is £200,000 in fully paid shares of £5, and there is a 4 per cent. debenture stock (part of £30,000 authorised) for £60,000. Dividends of 7 per cent. were paid in 1914 and 1915, and 10 per cent. in 1916, and 10 per cent. last year.

KAISER'S TRAVELLERS.

SOLACE FOR EXPULSION FROM ENEMY COUNTRIES.

According to a Berlin telegram in the *Cologne Gazette*, the Kaiser has furnished copies of a photograph of himself for circulation among German troops expelled from enemy countries, accompanied by the following message:—

By God's grace and our superior achievements, the war of defence to which our enemies forced us has led to victories which will leave deep traces in the world-development of the next few decades. A stronger Empire and a people of clearer insight will be with our German brothers abroad when they rebuild the work-places, German industry, and German intellectual life. God bless every German house which loyally and proudly preserves its own character. God prosper every man who is an honour to his German name. God protect the German mothers who quietly and patiently bring up the coming generations in the spirit of their fathers, and protect us all by the bond of a strong national sense of duty so that we may labour for the future and greatness of the German national community. Unity is strength.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for thirty years, and what is more, it is still the best. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

ANOTHER FRACAS IN HONGKOW.

A CHINESE CONSTABLE STABBED.

JAPANESE ROWDIES.

The *N.C. Daily News* of Saturday last has the following report under the above headlines:—

Further serious trouble broke out in the early hours of yesterday morning in the Hongkew district, when a large body of Japanese assembled in Woosung and Quinson Roads. It is not clear what brought about the gathering of Japanese, who appear, however, to have been considerably excited since the events outside the Hongkew Police Station on Tuesday, following the altercation between some Japanese sailors and a watch-maker. Ever since then there have been rumours circulating, one of which was that the Japanese were going to be attacked—by whom it is not clear, and it seems that for the purpose of meeting that attack they assembled early yesterday morning.

The attitude of the crowd—a seditious proportion of whom are said to have been armed with daggers and sword-sticks, was such that the whole of the Japanese section of the Police Force had to be called out and the Police were kept busy until between 2 and 3 o'clock.

STABBED FOUR TIMES.

Two Chinese constables were injured in the scuffling which took place, one being stabbed four times with some sharp instrument twice in the head, and the other in the right shoulder and once in the back. His injuries were sufficiently serious to necessitate his removal to St. Luke's Hospital. A second Chinese constable was hit over the left eye with a piece of wood, while a Japanese, who appears to have been taking part in the stone-throwing, in which the crowd indulged, received a nasty blow on the head from a stone thrown by his own party.

The police handled the rioters with good humour throughout and also time, converted to violence. Only one arrest was made of a Japanese and he was taken before the Japanese magistrate. On inquiry into the matter it transpired that the man arrested had only been in Shanghai a day and he was released.

We understand that the more responsible sections of the Japanese community strongly disapprove of the affairs of Tuesday, and Thursday-Friday night and yesterday afternoon held a meeting at the Japanese Club to consider the situation.

LATER.

Further trouble broke out last night in Hongkew, this time taking rather a novel form. As a result two Japanese constables were badly injured—one seriously, and also a number of Chinese.

It appears that following upon the recent troubles in Hongkew, the Chinese constables who in the ordinary course should have gone on duty at about 11 o'clock did not do so, but left the station and proceeded to the Hongkew Market, where, ready armed for duty, they apparently held a meeting. As the same time there sat the Japanese civilian Chinese as mockers. Then, shortly before midnight, a number of Japanese, said to be about half a dozen, came along Woosung Road and charged the policemen who counter-attacked and a fracas ensued. It would seem, judging from the injuries received by some of the Chinese that the Japanese must have been armed with knives for one or two Chinese sustained cut or two wounds. Some Japanese constables who arrived on the scene also received injuries, one being so badly hurt that on being taken to the police station it was decided not to endeavour to remove him until he had received medical attention.

Inspector Bourke, in charge of Hongkew Police Station, handled the trying situation in a most commendable manner. He succeeded in persuading the Chinese constables to return to the station and surrender their weapons and immediately had the streets patrolled by the foreign members of the force and also put all the available Sikhs on duty with the result that matters were quiet again by midnight, or shortly afterwards.

DIVORCE.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The draft of the Separation and Divorce Bill to be introduced in the House of Lords, has been circulated. The measure is not extended to Scotland or Ireland. It is proposed that where married persons have been separated from each other by order of a stipendiary magistrate or county court judge, or by deed, or agreement in writing for a continuous period of five years, either may apply to the Court for a decree dissolving the marriage. Any party to a marriage who has been deserted for five years or longer would also be entitled to apply to the Court for a decree.

LADY MAILED TO DEATH BY A TIGER.

A sad story of death by being maled by a tiger comes from Balasarat district, Central Provinces, India. Miss Seydora, sister of the Irrigation Officer, bearing the name, The beast had been twice shot by the lady's brothers who followed it. Miss Seydora, thinking the tiger had received its quittance, descended from a mule and went in to feed the tiger. She judged the second shot was fired from only to meet an enraged and mortally wounded animal. Not a sound was heard in the terrible tragedy to warn the brothers, who, following up the blood trail, discovered the body of their sister and, a few paces beyond, that of the tiger.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Remedy will place the trouble under control and perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!



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HOT and COLD DRINKS. DEALERS in Gimbals and Orange Blossom American Chocolates Assorted Fancy Cakes. Also for Wedding Reception, Quince's Hour and Wedding Dress.

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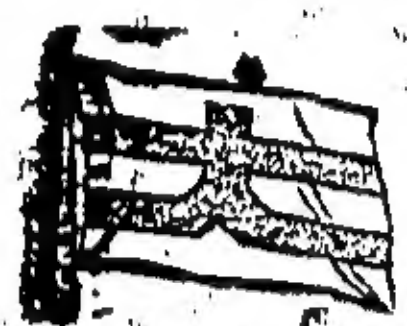
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Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, F. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU"—Friday, 26th July, at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU"—Thursday, 1st Aug., at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Soerabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Melbourne, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

TAMSU and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMARUSA MARU"—Sunday, 24th July at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"—Thursday, 1st Aug. at 9 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
Joint Service of the
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Next departures from HONGKONG:To SAN FRANCISCO
Steamers Tons Sails
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Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST and from JAPAN to JAVA, calling at HONGKONG.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

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For JAPAN RIJUN MARU Aug. 11th.

For JAPAN BANRI MARU Aug. 20th.

For Sailing and Freight or Passage apply to—

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS
SHANGHAI SWATOW & BANGKOK July 25, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI YINCHOW July 26, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI YINCHOW July 26, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN July 30, at Noon.
SHANGHAI SINGAPORE July 30, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAITS
MANTALA LOONGSANG, FRIDAY, July 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI TAISANG, FRIDAY, July 26, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN CHIPSENG, SATURDAY, July 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI WOSANG, SUNDAY, July 28, Daylight.
MANTALA YUENSANG, FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Yitun", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Yan Wai" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via and through Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANTALA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

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"NANKING"

(14,000 tons, American Registry).

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORUM MARU	20,000	13th August.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	28th August.
TENYO MARU	23,000	8th September.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ABICO and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

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MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

The Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2218

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship, "KAWACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 28th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 22, 1918. 611

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CLARK, 80, & G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 24 Coleridge, Gordon & Gorton, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 100 Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 89, Hill, Holborn, Fenchurch, E.C. KEYNES & Co., 3 Whitehall St., E.C. MATHESON & COVENTRY, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

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SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KEES & WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. YAN, son & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—KEES, KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

JAPAN—MORSE KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON—PRING & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD. 5, Wellington Street, Hongkong.

